

KENTUCKY STYLE

Of Practicing Will Not Be Tolerated by Judge Bradley

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Attorneys in the Breckinridge-Pollard Breach of Promise Case

HAVE A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.

The Climax of a Series of Sensations in the Court Room.

MISS POLLARD FALLS IN A FAINT.

Overcome With Emotion When the Story of Her Wrongs at the Hand of the Congressman is Told by a Hospital Nurse--A Cousin of Ward McAllister Testifies that He Knew of the Engagement--A Legal Squabble Between the Lawyers in Which Insulting Words are Passed and Judge Bradley Indignantly Adjourns Court--Then the Lawyers Proceed to Have It Out in the Kentucky Style--They Will be Reminded To-day that Their Blue Grass Methods Won't Be Allowed at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.--At the conclusion of the pugilistic encounter between the lawyers employed in the Breckinridge-Pollard case, described in the appended report of the proceedings to-day, Judge Bradley, who had left the court room, strode upon the scene, demanding to know the cause of the trouble. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Wilson had the case before him, stating that the Kentucky lawyers had made an unprovoked assault upon Mr. Johnson.

Colonel Breckinridge and his son had started from the court house, but, seeing the judge, turned back, the congressman approaching him and saying with evident excitement: "I had nothing to do with this, judge. I was trying to separate them, that was all."

From the statements of eye witnesses it seemed that this was correct, for although there was a moment of very general scuffling, everybody seemed to have started in with the intention of stopping the trouble.

Judge Bradley was very indignant. "We cannot have this here, gentlemen," he said, sternly. "You must understand that we cannot have such outbreaks. I will ascertain in the morning who are responsible for this and see to it that they are properly punished."

Thereupon the two parties of attorneys retired to their respective headquarters to discuss the affair.

When seen in his office, Mr. Johnson said: "We are not going to litigate this case in Kentucky style; I will call the attention of the judge to the matter in the morning and leave it in his hands. My references to the course of the defendant's counsel in court were merely justified by the circumstances which evoked them. They were neither commented upon by the judge, nor objected to by the attorneys when they were spoken."

Local lawyers declare that Judge Bradley has power to punish Mr. Shelby (Mr. Breckinridge's attorney) for contempt of court, since the assault was made within the precincts of the court house shortly after the day's session ended, was resultant from the case on trial and committed by an officer of the court as Shelby is an attorney practicing at its bar. That the judge will fulfill his promise to see that the responsible parties are punished in the morning, no one who knows him entertains any doubt. He is noted for the strict order which he enforces in the court room. Saturday he informed one spectator in the rear of the room that the court was not a house of commons and it was not customary to wear hats there. Again he rapped three times very sharply upon the desk with his full hand, when Colonel Breckinridge and his attorneys were conferring in over loud tones.

This pugilistic encounter was not the only sensational incident of the day, for Miss Pollard was carried sobbing from the court room and fell in a faint outside the door when testimony concerning the birth and death of her child in 1888 was being given. The two faithful friends of her own sex attended her, and she was driven in a cab to the house of refuge, where she makes her home. To-night she is said to be resting quietly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIAL.

Miss Pollard Carried Fainting from the Court Room When the Story of the Birth and Death of Her Child is Told--More Testimony Against Congressman Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.--Refreshed by two days of consultation and planning, the Pollard-Breckinridge legal forces bristled with law books and portentous looking documents this morning as they arrayed themselves about the two rows of desks in the criminal court room. Jurors, too, were smiling, with just cause, for directly across the court room and facing them sat a group of fashionable young women by a row of solemn matrons, all brought thither by curiosity. Expectation fairly boomed beneath their bonnets.

Judge Bradley leaned his handsome head back in his padded leather chair, the roll of jurors was called, and was no sooner finished than the judge remarked: "Mr. Marshal I wish you would request these ladies to vacate the seats unless they are witnesses in the case." Thereupon Marshal Wilson's portly form loomed up before the women, waving them out. They went with clouds of disappointment overspreading their faces, and such a babbling of anger that the judge was obliged to rap sharply for order. Few spectators were left after the exodus, but among them were half a dozen of the defendant's fellow members of congress.

In a few minutes after the appointed hour for court convening entered Miss

Pollard, demure and with downcast eyes, wrapped in her long black cloak, the congressman defendant and his satchel of documents following so closely after that the two parties seemed to have come together.

First in the proceedings Attorney Carlisle, for Miss Pollard, represented to the court that the four mysterious volumes of Washington Irving taken from the Cincinnati convent and ordered on Friday to be produced had been filed with the clerk of the court in a sealed package with the endorsement that they were sealed by agreement of counsel to be opened under the direction of the court. This reopened the controversy over the identification of the volumes, Mr. Butterworth contending that closer description by the plaintiff was absolutely necessary.

"My client is not going to stand up here and describe those books, or sit here and do it," replied Mr. Wilson tartly, in which ultimatum he was sustained by the judge.

Mr. Wilson was proceeding to put in a deposition when Colonel Breckinridge suavely requested to be shown it and told his lawyers to object because it was written neither in the hand of the deponent or of the justice of the peace. Mr. Breckinridge became visibly excited and nervous over the matter. This first deposition offered in the case was by Sarah Gess. Mr. Butterworth raised the objection that notice of its being had been served upon the defendant.

A LEGAL BATTLE.

Colonel Breckinridge's law partner, John L. Shelby, of Lexington, Ky., said notice had been served upon attorneys who had represented Colonel Breckinridge in some of the preliminaries, and who, according to correspondence read, protested that they were not attorneys of record, but connected with the courts of the District of Columbia, having appeared for the swearing of witnesses at the request of Colonel Breckinridge's son. In his statement to the court he urged that the law required notice to be served only on the defendant or his attorneys of record. He made the further point that there was nothing to show that the law directing that depositions shall be reduced to writing by the deponent or the officer before whom they are taken had been complied with.

The question of allowing depositions was argued at some length, but a matter was for the time deferred, and the witness for Miss Pollard was called, a fashionably dressed, smooth-faced, bespectacled young man, who gave his name as Claude De La Roch, Francis, first cousin of Ward McAllister and nephew of the Marquis De La Roch, chamberlain to the pope, announcing that his residence was in New York, but that most of his time was spent in Europe. He had known Miss Pollard in Washington in 1883, when she lived at 25 Lafayette Square and 1819 H. street. He had been a visitor at the latter place two or three times a week, always seeing Miss Pollard there and frequently Colonel Breckinridge with her in the drawing room.

"What was Colonel Breckinridge's manner toward Miss Pollard?" asked Attorney Wilson of young Francis.

"Always extremely paternal and very kind--very affectionate also."

"What was Miss Pollard's manner toward him?"

"Very respectful and affectionate."

Miss Pollard had introduced the witness to Colonel Breckinridge once in the drawing room. As the witness entered he found Col. Breckinridge holding Miss Pollard's hand as though he was about to leave. As he stood in the hall he heard Col. Breckinridge ask Miss Pollard who he was, whether he came to see her, and seemed fearful that he might inform a mutual friend, Mrs. Corruvia, of the Mexican legation, of his (Col. Breckinridge's) attentions to Miss Pollard, and also heard Col. Breckinridge inquire if he knew of their engagement, seeming apprehensive that he might speak of that. He had several times seen Col. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard go out together, once in the evening, and had frequently heard their engagement mentioned in the house.

His advice.

On cross-examination young Mr. Francis said that Miss Pollard had repeated the conversation with Colonel Breckinridge concerning himself to him asking him not to speak of the engagement to anyone who did not know of it already. The young man was a law student, it appeared. Last spring Miss Pollard had asked him in case anything should arise to make it necessary if he would give her testimony. He said: "That was one day in the drawing room when Miss Pollard seemed very much depressed," said she, "I said, 'I do not see why you should take it so much to heart, Miss Pollard. While Colonel Breckinridge is a distinguished man and all that, there are other men in the world.' She said: 'Ah, but there is no other but Colonel Breckinridge for me. You do not know how kind he has been to me.' She seemed to think that Colonel Breckinridge's attentions might have compromised her and asked Mrs. Thomas (the landlady) and I not to believe anything discreditable which might be said about her on account of it. She simply asked me to be a friend in case any trouble should arise--if there should be any talk, I suppose she meant. Nothing was said about a law suit. I don't suppose she knew then that there would be one."

This incident occurred about the 13th of May. Something had been said about Colonel Breckinridge's attentions to Mrs. Wing. Miss Pollard had said that she kept a pistol by her bed at night, whereat Mrs. Thomas had expressed alarm, fearing that on account of the strain she had been laboring under Miss Pollard might shoot herself. Before leaving the stand Mr. Francis announced in response to a question that he was employed in the law office at Condit Bros., in New York.

Dr. J. Taber Johnson who testified that he had attended Miss Pollard through an illness in which a child was prematurely born in May, 1893, identified certain letters and telegrams signed with the name of W. C. P. Breckinridge that indicated a knowledge of the nature of Miss Pollard's illness. The doctor could not swear whether the illness was brought by criminal practices. It might have been produced by excitement or stress of mind. The patient seemed nervous, worried and excited.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

A female physician, Mary Parsons, testified that in 1888 she had attended Miss Pollard at the convents on Mas-

[Continued on Second Page.]

THE BRIGGS CASE

Comes Up Unexpectedly in the New York Presbytery--Union Seminary Students Admitted.

New York, March 13.--The New York presbytery holds its monthly meeting to-day. Several young men were presented to the presbytery prior to admission to the ministry, and after the usual questions had been put and answered favorably to the candidates, Dr. Shearer, of the Tract Society, created a commotion by suggesting that it might be well to ask these young men whether they are attending any seminary not recommended by this body and the general assembly. This practically introduced the Briggs question into the case, and a dozen ministers were on their feet instantly.

Dr. Rossiter said that it would be time enough to inquire the place the candidates studied theology when they came up for final license.

Dr. John Hall, amidst the clamor, said: "Brethren, I think we should exercise a little Christian peace and magnanimity. No doubt the young men entered the seminary long before the difference arose. I move to admit the young men." Dr. Shearer opposed them. Dr. Robinson favored their admission.

Dr. Shearer insisted, and two of the candidates declared that they had attended Union Seminary; they were seniors; a third said he had been there a year.

The question of admission was put and carried there being only three votes to the contrary.

THE BODIES FOUND.

The Entombed Thirteen Miners in the Gaylord Mine--None Alive of Course.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 12.--The bodies of the men entombed in the Gaylord mines February 13 have been reached. They are so badly decomposed that identification is only possible by means of the clothing. The names of the victims are: Thomas Jones, Richard Davis, Foreman Thomas Pickett, John Morris, James Kingdon, Thomas Merriman, Thomas Cole, Joseph Olds, John Hammer, Peter S. McLaughlin, Michael Walsh, all married; Thomas Leishorn, Daniel Morgan, both unmarried.

The cave-in, which resulted in the death of the thirteen miners, occurred February 13. Ever since the horrible accident the little town of Plymouth has been in mourning.

The accident was the more distressing owing to the number of fatherless children who have been left by the victims. Almost fifty little ones mourned the loss of their fathers. Scarcely had the cave-in occurred before a force of men were set to work clearing away the debris within the shaft. This work has continued with unabating energy day and night. The fall was thought to be between 500 and 600 feet from the entrance to the shaft. All of this almost solid mass of rock has been removed by the untiring efforts of the rescuers.

A CARPENTER'S DEED.

Discharged from His Place, He Kills His Employer and Himself.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.--Jacob Studt, a carpenter, to-day shot and killed another carpenter, Charles Wuensch, and then turned his weapon upon himself, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal. Wuensch has been building himself a house. Studt was employed by him but was laid off this morning for some neglect of duty. He took his discharge sullenly and left the building muttering threats. He went to his home, secured a double-barreled shot gun, and returned to the place where he had been employed before wreaking summary vengeance on Wuensch. The man he was looking for was on the second floor of the building at work laying some joists. Without a word Studt stopped directly beneath him and fired one barrel of the shotgun at him, the charge striking Wuensch in the head, killing him instantly. As his victim fell, Studt turned the second barrel of his gun at his abdomen and fired. The charge literally tore the lower part of his stomach and intestines to pieces. Studt was taken to the city hall with all haste. He cannot live.

HOW IS THIS?

Have the Grain Speculators Agents in the Department of Agriculture?

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.--The Post-Dispatch makes the following statement in double typed type: "Last Friday a cipher telegram was received in St. Louis from Chicago saying that the government report from the department of agriculture would estimate the farmers' reserves of wheat at 115,000,000 bushels. Another telegram said that the report would be bearish on wheat and bullish on corn."

"The report when made public confirmed both these hints. The amount of wheat in the hands of farmers is placed at 114,000,000 bushels and of corn 589,000 bushels. This is bearish on wheat and bullish on corn."

"How did the information leak out? Have the speculators placed agents in the department?"

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON DEAD.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 12.--William H. Stevenson, who constructed the Lehigh Valley railroad and its New Jersey divisions, and who was for many years superintendent of the northern division of the Lehigh Valley road, died in Jacksonville, Fla., last evening.

Comes Back to Its First Love.

CHICAGO, March 12.--The Charleston, W. Va., Gazette has made a ninety year contract with the Associated Press. Service of report begins to-night.

To counteract the desire for strong drink take Simmons Liver Regulator.

They Want the Best.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Ind. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it? 50 cent bottles for sale by Chas. E. Goetzke, Will W. Irwin, Chris. F. Schenck, Chas. Menckoneller, William E. Williams, S. L. Brice, A. E. Scheele, Will Menckoneller, John Coleman, Richards & McElroy, W. H. Hagan, Wheeling; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, and B. F. Peabody & Son, Benwood.

REFUSED HEARINGS

To the Farmers, the Manufacturers and the Working Men.

THE RESOLUTION IS VOTED DOWN

By the Democratic Majority of the Senate Finance Committee--Republicans Will Not Delay the Report of the Tariff Bill to the Senate--An Interesting Comparative Statement of the Revenues Under the Proposed Bill--Senator Peffer Has a Tariff Measure of His Own.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.--The senate committee on finance took up the tariff bill to-day as amended by the Democratic members, beginning with the chemical schedule. Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the Republican members, stated that there were representatives of several interests affected by the bill now in Washington asking to be heard by the committee as to the changes made and mentioned especially a delegation of laboring men from Worcester, Mass., interested in the manufacture of fire arms who, he said, regarded the provisions relating to these articles injurious to them and who were very desirous of presenting the facts in the case. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That five days be set apart to hear workmen, farmers, manufacturers and all other persons interested or desiring to be heard on the rates suggested in the bill now before the committee.

The resolution was voted down by a strict party vote, the Republicans favoring and the Democrats opposing the resolution.

WILL NOT DELAY IT.

The Republican members feel that they can keep the bill in committee for an indefinite length of time, but they seem disposed to allow it to be reported within a week or ten days if they can be assured of sufficient time to prepare speeches before the bill shall be taken up for consideration in the senate, as they do not see much to be gained by a discussion in committee. If an agreement should be reached as to when the bill shall be reported, it is not probable that the Republicans will persist in the consideration of the bill item by item, as they began to-day, as that plan would consume a great amount of time.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

The committee was to-day supplied with a tabulated statement prepared by the treasury department showing in detail the amount of revenue which it is estimated will be received under the senate bill if it should become a law, also giving the estimate under the Wilson bill and comparing both with the returns from the treasury department under the present law for 1893. The statement also gives an estimate of the increase in the internal revenue under the senate bill, which is as follows:

Income \$30,000,000; spirits \$20,000,000; cigars \$3,000,000; cigarettes \$1,500,000; playing cards \$3,000,000. Total increase \$63,500,000.

The estimated duties of the senate bill as compared with those of the Wilson bill and the returns under the present law are:

Present law \$108,363,452; house \$124,698,004; senate \$165,903,771.

The average ad valorem under the present law is 49.98; under the house bill 35.52; under the senate bill 34.18.

The comparison of the sugar schedule shows that during the last year 15,409,757 gallons of molasses were imported upon which no duty was paid, but which under the senate bill would produce \$309,815. During the year 3,831,219,397 pounds of sugar valued at \$114,959,870 was imported free.

Upon this the senate bill would yield a revenue of \$41,043,413.

PEFFER'S BILL.

Senator Peffer to-day introduced an independent tariff bill in the senate amending the McKinley law in various particulars. It reduces the tariff on common brown earthenware to 10 per cent ad valorem, on china to 30, 35 and 40 per cent for the various grades, makes hoop iron or steel free, puts T rails at \$10 per ton; iron or steel wire for fences, etc., 5-10 of a cent per pound; spikes, nails, screws and like articles all largely reduced.

There is no proposed duty on sugar, except on that imported from countries which impose an export bounty, when it is to pay a duty equal to the bounty. The duty on spirits and wines is increased from 50 to 75 cents per gallon.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Resolution to Investigate the Wall Street Speculations by Senators Laid on the Table.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.--Mr. Blanchard, the newly appointed senator from Louisiana, was presented to the senate at the opening of that body to-day and took the oath of office. At his desk, which was bountifully decorated with flowers, he received the congratulations of the Louisiana delegation in the house, of which he was a member until last week.

The resolution presented a few days ago by Mr. Peffer, relative to the investigation of the charges recently made in the press that certain senators had taken advantage of the knowledge gained in their official capacities for dealing in sugar stock on Wall street, was laid before the senate. The presiding officer (Mr. Harris) ruled that, as the resolution called for expenditures from the contingent fund of the senate, it would not be considered until referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

Mr. Peffer then modified the resolution, eliminating that feature. Mr. Gorman moved to lay the resolution as modified on the table, and it was so ordered, 33 to 27.

The seigniorage bill was taken up and Mr. Vilas resumed his speech in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, began the speech which he was not well enough to deliver last Friday. In the course of his remarks he said:

"If the Democratic party is willing to pass this bill authorizing the issue of \$55,000,000 without a dollar back of them or a dollar around them they are

willing to do that which they have never done before--the issue of fiat money."

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, advocated the passage of the bill, and at the conclusion of his speech the senate at 5:25 adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, March 12.--The day in the house was devoted entirely to the consideration of a bill relating to the extension of the time for allowing a street railroad company in this city to change its system of motive power.

The debate to-day rapidly drifted into a discussion of the merits of the cable and the underground electric system and it was boldly charged that the General Electric and Westinghouse companies which held stock in almost all the overhead trolley lines, had retained all the prominent electric engineers in the country and would not spare money to prevent a practical demonstration of the feasibility of the underground electric now in operation at Buda Pesth and for a short distance on the outskirts of this city.

MAY SIGN IT.

Report that the President Will Not Veto The Seigniorage Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 12.--The best information at hand from the white house is that the President is likely to sign the seigniorage bill after it passes the senate. It is reported that he does not favor the bill to the point of recommending it, but that the striking Democratic majority which it obtained in the house, and the probable large majority which it will receive in the senate, urges him to sign it for policy sake.

It is said that the President feels that this unmistakable endorsement of the bill by Democrats in both houses of Congress relieves him in a measure from responsibility for it, and that he ought not to disregard the wishes of his party thus so positively expressed. It has been represented to the President by the friends of the bill that if he should veto it, the bill will be passed over his veto, and it is suggested that this threat has had some effect upon him.

The action upon the seigniorage bill has demonstrated that there is still a very strong silver sentiment in the Democratic party, and it has been said that if the President goes to great length in opposition to it that the silver men would take the bit in their teeth and put through a still more radical measure than the seigniorage bill. In fact, it is freely suggested that if the President should veto this bill and it should come back to Congress to be passed over his veto, there would be grave possibility that the enraged silver men would broaden the scope of the bill, possibly to the extent of attempting to add a free coinage provision.

The Rumor Denied.

TORONTO, Ont., March 12.--District Master Workman Carey, K. of L., says in regard to rumors that the Canadian Knights of Labor will secede: "There is no foundation for the report. There is not the least dissatisfaction with Sovereign. If there be an hard feeling in Ontario it is against General Secretary B. W. Hayes. If there be any revolt in Quebec or other provinces Carey must know it by reason of his position."

Republican Victory.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, March 12.--The Republicans carried Augusta to-day, being an overturn from last year. Charles A. Miltken, Republican, was elected mayor by a majority of 346 over Leighton, Democrat, and the Republicans carried six out of the seven wards.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Prince Giovanni Colonna, hereditary nuptial chamberlain, died yesterday in Rome.

Pension Commissioner Lochren has ordered that payment be resumed in all suspended pension cases.

Miners of sub-district No. 3, met at Canal Fulton, Ohio, yesterday, and decided to hold out in the strike until the bitter end.

The steam yacht Natalie, which was supposed to have been captured in Hayti and her crew shot, arrived safe in New York.

Minister Thurston, Hawaiian representative at Washington, is to be married soon to Miss Harriet W. Potter, of St. Joseph, Mich.

Reports from Hawaii fully confirm the rumors that Canadian volunteers have been enlisted for the service of ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

A second meeting of the L. A. W. executive committee will be held within thirty days. The national circuit will be arranged Sunday.

A man named John Kelley was arrested in New York yesterday near a florist's garden, with a package of dynamite bombs in his possession.

At Camden, N. J., two small negro boys seized a white boy (Charles Finney) aged eight years, tied him to a stake and set him afire. The boy was rescued after having both arms burned off.

Andrew Sauer, cashier of the defunct Defiance Savings Bank, and now deputy collector of internal revenue of the Defiance, Ohio, district, was arrested yesterday charged with having embezzled \$37,000.

At Lexington, Ky., yesterday, a large meeting of Democrats met and endorsed Hon. W. C. Owens, candidate for the congressional nomination in opposition to Colonel Breckinridge, who is being sued for breach of promise in Washington.

The state of New York has made a contract with the Cataract General Electrical Company for a right of way along the canal of the state, the right to string wires for canal propulsion, lights, &c., the power to be generated by Niagara Falls.

The libel cases against Editor Smith, of Honolulu, have been dropped because he threatened to have the ex-queen summoned as a witness. This is an indication that the queen has given up hope of a restoration, as that event she could not be summoned.

There are in Pittsburgh 8,000 men without employment or the means of subsistence for their dependent families. These are exclusive of the 4,000 who now have employment in the parks under the direction of the relief committee. Altogether, therefore, there are 12,000 persons in Pittsburgh in pressed need, and the committee has issued a further appeal for aid.

DA GAMA SURRENDERS

And the End of the Rebellion in Brazil Now in Sight.

THE ONLY CONDITIONS HE ASKS

Are That He and His Officers Be Allowed to Leave the Country and That the Lives of His Private Soldiers Be Spared--No Doubt That the Terms Will be Granted by the Government--Minister Thompson Sends the Official Information to This Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.--Advices received at the state department late this afternoon from Minister Thompson, at Rio De Janeiro, indicates that the Brazilian rebellion is almost ended.

The dispatches were in cipher and read as follows:

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 12, 1894. GRESHAM:--Da Gama to-day through the senior Portuguese naval commander offered to surrender to the President of Brazil provided he and his followers were guaranteed protection against punishment. [Signed] THOMPSON.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 12, 1894. GRESHAM:--Da Gama has gone aboard a Portuguese man-of-war for asylum. [Signed] THOMPSON. Secretary Gresham believes this marks the end of the Brazilian war.

It is thought that the action of the Portuguese in receiving Da Gama is necessarily an act of sympathy with the insurgents.

Minister Mendonca when seen this evening said that he had no doubt that final settlement had been made by the time he was speaking, or would certainly be made to-morrow.

Another dispatch was received at a late hour to-night by Secretary Gresham from Minister Thompson, containing the additional information that Da Gama asks only that he and his officers be allowed to leave the country and the lives of his private soldiers and sailors be spared. It is regarded by prominent officials as without question that the Brazilian government will accept the surrender with the terms asked for by Da Gama.

IN A GYPSY CAMP

A Woman Thought to be Kept a Prisoner on the Monongahela--A Note in a Bottle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 12.--A note found in a corked bottle by Ed Snowden, watchman of the steamer Germania, which is tied up at Brownsville, created considerable excitement in that town to-day. The note was written by a woman who said that she was being held a prisoner by two men at a gypsy camp. The place mentioned is situated between Morgantown and Fairmont W. Va. The note was given to clerk Harry Lincoln of the steamer James G. Blaine, who took it to Morgantown and placed it in the hands of the authorities there. The writer wanted the finder of the note to send her help at once. The note was written on a piece of paper torn from a note book and was not signed.

Steamship News.

New York, March 12.--Arrived--Kaiser Wilhelm II, Genoa.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.--Arrived--Aurania, New York.

GENEVA, March 12.--Arrived--Fulda, New York.

HAVRE, March 12.--Arrived--La Bourgogne, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; slightly warmer; south winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 25 2 p. m. 61
9 a. m. 41 7 p. m. 66
12 m. 51 Weather--Fair.

Nobody need suffer from languor and melancholy if they take Simmons Liver Regulator.

World's Fair

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 13.

COUPON No. 2.

To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to</